REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,281.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872. Subscription in Advance : For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year | ,, 24 |
| Three Months,, | ,, 14 |
| One Month ,, | ,, 5 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

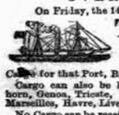
Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 14th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain Geo. Lee will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 10th June, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE fine s.s. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Anderson, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class | | | Rs. 500 |
| Ditto. | 2nd | ,, | ,, 300 |
| TO SUEZ | 1st | ,, | ,, 300 |

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*(Instead of the Steamer FLORA, previously advertised.)*

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,560 Tons, 350 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | £25 0 | £19 0 |
| To Port Said | £32 0 | £23 0 | £14 6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13 7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines, Without Food. | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9-10 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Marseilles transhipment at Genoa | 59 | 35 | | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

WOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurmtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 1 8 | 1 8 | 2 12 | 2 12 | 2 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on their value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

2 Bales T. Red Twist.
9 ditto Grey Shirtings.
5 ditto Grey T. Cloth.
10 Cases Gingrapat.
2 ditto T. Red Muslin.
1 ditto Spanish Stripes.

AUCTION SALE of the Wreck of the Great Northern with her recovered as well as unrecovered Cargo at Cullumgaum near Bassein.

By virtue of the order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Payley on the 25th April last in Suit No. 109 of 1872, wher in Abba H jee Esmal and others are plaintiffs, and Abba Thana and others are defendants, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., at Cullumgaum, near Bassein, the wreck of the ship Great Northern, and also the materials and cargo thereof, both recovered and unrecovered. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, Attornies for Plaintiffs or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PATENT ANTI-CORROSIVE METALLIC PAINT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, on account of the concerned :—

164 Barrels Patent Anti-corrosive Metallic Paint, manufactured by the Naples Color Company.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a firstrate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, Pictures, a Light English-built Brougham, a nearly Thorough-bred Australian Mare, &c., &c., at the Bungalow near the Cricket Tent in the Esplanade.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., of Major J. A. Gayer, charging his residence, comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, butter pots, bread baskets, cruet and pickle frames, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawingroom, diningroom, pier, card, side, writing, dressing and washing tables, convenient and reclining couches, drawingroom, easy, arm and with sit arm chairs, camp cots, chiffoneers, screens, sideboard, towel horse, lustres, table and reading lamps, toilet and cheval glasses, a firstrate mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood, pictures, ornamental, bath, dispense and cockroom furniture, &c.

At 2 P.M., precisely, without reserve, a nearly thorough bred Australian mare, about 7 years old, 15-1½, goes in single and double harness.

A light English built serviceable brougham.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 11th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tongs, nearly new, price Rs. 200.

Also, superior Old Cognac and Hudson and Hennyk's Carlowitz A nice pucka built Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, in Civil Lines, Poona. For sale, apply to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

IN THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

A HAPPY PAIR.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. BURLESQUE.

BOX PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th instant, to TUESDAY, 25th instant, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING COMPANY.

FORWARDING AGENTS TO THE P. & O. Co., AND TO COCKBURN'S U. S. AGENCY SOCIETY.

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY STREET TRAMWAYS.—TENDERS for the concession of the right to lay down and work for a term of years TRAMWAYS in some of the main thoroughfares in the City of Bombay, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to the 1st December next. Tenderers are referred for plan of the thoroughfares, and for further particulars, to the Acting Executive Engineer.

J. B. PEILE,
7th June 1872. Acting Municipal Commissioner.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of NAVALCHUND OODEYCHUND, adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a PETITION by MAHOMED BIN ALLI EBRAHIM and AHMED BIN ALLI BIN MAHOMED is for Adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the joint affidavit of the said Mahomed bin Alli Ebrahim and Ahmed bin Alli bin Mahomed was FILED in this Honorable Court on the first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two. And whereas the said Navalchund Oodeychund has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the Real and Personal ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 8th day of June 1872.

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of June 1872.

FOR SALE, Five very handsome RACE CUPS. Prices Rs. 750 to 950. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

POLISHED STEEL QUOITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight per Pair | 4½ lbs., 5 lbs., 5½ lbs. |
| Price per Pair | Rs. 5, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 6. |

POLISHED STEEL QUOIT PINS, Rs. 1-8 per pair.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aërated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Each Rs. 12.

Measure for Powders Re. 1.

Crystalized Tartaric, Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.
Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.
Syrup of Lemon ....Qts. 1-8 Pts. 1.
Syrup of Ginger .... ,, 1-8 ,, 1.
Tonic Refresher ..... ,, 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate material and workmanship,

In twenty patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

| | From | | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEER Tumblers, full half pints, dozen | Rs. 6-4 | GREEN Hock Glasses, doz. | 9-8 |
| BUTTER Dishes, each | 7-8 | HONEY or Jam Jars, each | 3-0 |
| BISCUIT Jars, ,, | 6-4 | ICE Pails Mounted in plate, | 8-8 |
| CELERY Vases, ,, | 4-0 | ICE Plates, dozen | 10-8 |
| CHAMPAGNE Glasses, dozen | 8-0 | ICE Trays, each | 4-8 |
| CHAMPAGNE Tumblers ,, | 9-0 | JELLY Glasses, dozen | 5-4 |
| CHEESE Dishes, each | 6-0 | LIQUEUR Glasses, dozen | 4-8 |
| CLARET Glasses, doz. | 6-0 | MILK Jugs, each | 3-0 |
| CLARET Jugs, each | 7-8 | PLANO Stands, set of four | 4-8 |
| CLARET Cup Jugs, ,, | 6-4 | PICKLE Bottles, pair | 6-4 |
| COMPORTS, ,, | 4-8 | PORT Glasses, doz. | 5-4 |
| CREAM Jugs, ,, | 3-0 | RUMMERS, doz. | 10-8 |
| CU-TARD Glasses, doz. | 5-4 | SALAD Bowls, each | 9-8 |
| DECANTERS, Pint, pair | 8-0 | SALT Cellars, pair | 2-8 |
| DECANTERS, Quarts ,, | 10-8 | SHERRY Glasses, doz. | 5-4 |
| FINGER Glasses, doz. | 12-8 | SODA WATER Tumblers | 12-8 |
| FLOWER Baskets, each | 6-0 | SPIRIT Bottles, pair | 9-0 |
| FLOWER Tubes, doz. | 8-0 | SUGAR Basins, each | 4-0 |
| FLOWER Vases, each | 2-8 | SWEETMEAT Glasses, each | 2-8 |
| FRUIT Dishes, ,, | 10-8 | TANKARD Jugs ,, | 4-8 |
| FRUIT Stands, ,, | 10-8 | WATER BOTTLES with Tumblers each | 3-0 |
| GOBLETS, doz. from | 10-8 | WATER Jugs ,, | 6-0 |
| | | WINE Coolers, dozen | 12-8 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

| Credit. Rs. | a. | | Cash. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 0 | Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine | 32 | 0 |
| 43 | 0* | Light Dry Sillery, more body | 39 | 0 |
| 49 | 0 | (Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice | 44 | 0 |
| 49 | 0 | No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate | 44 | 0 |
| 49 | 0 | No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto | 44 | 0 |
| 49 | 0 | No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto | 44 | 0 |
| 49 | 0 | No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs at Europe | 44 | 0 |

Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in a case. each case ..... at per case. 64 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 | 0 |
| 37 | 0 | Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz | 34 | 0 |
| 44 | 0 | Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior | 39 | 0 |

SPARKLING HOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 0 | Crown Brand, fine, recommended | 32 | 0 |
| 45 | 0 | Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant | 40 | 0 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 0 | Light Hock, a sound wine | 15 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | Laubenheim, Vin age 1868 | 18 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | Bodenthal ditto 1862 | 20 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | Erbach ditto 1862 | 21 | 0 |
| 29 | 0* | Niersteiu ditto 1862 | 25 | 0 |
| 34 | 0 | Rudesheimer, recommended | 28 | 0 |
| 42 | 0 | Steinberger, very fine | 36 | 0 |

STILL MOSELLES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 0 | Winningen, Vintage 1862 | 20 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | Braunsberg ditto 1862 | 23 | 0 |
| 30 | 0 | Scharzberg ditto 1862 | 27 | 0 |
| 28 | 0 | Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated. | 24 | 0 |

CLARETS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 0 | Vin Ordinaire | 10 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | Good Bordeaux | 12 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | Payne's Medoc | 13 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | Breakfast Claret | 13 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | Saint Julien | 15 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | Batailley | 18 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | Beychevelle | 18 | 0 |
| 24 | 0 | Chateau Leoville | 28 | 0 |
| 34 | 0 | Chateau Langoa | 28 | 0 |
| 47 | 0 | Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended | 42 | 0 |

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | 0 | Red, fruity, for invalids | 36 | 0 |
| 42 | 0 | White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk | 36 | 0 |

SHERRIES.

Mark. Scal. Quality and Peculiarity.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 0 | S | Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine | 18 0 |
| 20 | 0 | A | Red—Quality as above, but drier | 18 0 |
| 26 | 0 | C | Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine. | 22 0 |
| 27 | 0 | 1 | White—Pale, delicate and nutty | 24 0 |
| 30 | 0 | 2 | White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended | 27 0 |
| 32 | 0 | 3 | White—Also very dry and delicate | 29 0 |
| 33 | 0 | 4 | White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate | 30 0 |
| 33 | 0 | | Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry | 30 0 |
| 33 | 0* | | Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine | 32 0 |
| 36 | 0 | | Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and dry, extremely dry | 32 0 |

PORTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 0 | One Grape | 16 | 0 |
| 24 | 0 | Two do recommended | 21 | 0 |
| 30 | 0 | Three do a fine invalid Wine | 27 | 0 |

BRANDIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 0 | Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark | 24 | 0 |
| 32 | 0 | Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf | 29 | 0 |
| 36 | 0 | TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy) | 32 | 0 |
| 33 | 0 | Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour | 29 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | BUCELLAS, light and dry | 22 | 8 |

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE HAIVAI, NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE HAIVAI, DINBAEE, widow of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE HAIVAL, JESVUNBAIE, wife of SANABHAI SORABJEE HAIVAL, RUTTONBAIE, wife of KHURSETJEE PESTONJEE MODY, MEHERBAEE, daughter of the said FRAMJEE NOWROJEE HAIVAL, deceased, and NAVALBAI, wife of MANOCKJEE COWASJEE DALAL GHANDHEE, the HEIRS of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE HAIVAL, deceased, have agreed to sell to SORABJEE COWASJEE MISTRY the undermentioned property, which was by an Indenture dated the 24th day of August 1869 mortgaged by the said Byramjee Framjee Haivai as administrator of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Framjee Nowrojee Haivai to the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Dyson as a monthly tenant, and the newly built Oart of three compartments and outhouses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2,165 square yards, be the same little more or less, and situate, lying, and being at Noughur, in Mazagon, near Her Majesty's Dockyard, without the Fort of Bombay, and situate in the registration and district of Mazagon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly formerly by the property of Cowrae Balloo and now by the property of Hormuzjee Broker, and partly formerly by the sea and now by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the south partly formerly by the property of Sura Dadoji, Ragoo Javajee and Bhaoo Dhanjee and now by the properties of Cowrae Mungul Ragoo, Parsee Nowrojee Hormusjee, and Cowrae Mahdoo Goolab, and partly by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the east formerly by the sea and now by the Government vacant ground, and on or towards the west by a public road called the Coppersmith's Street Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 179, 180 and 181.

All persons having any claim whatsoever on the said property are requested to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 50, Graham's Building Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 10th June 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attornies for Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry.

CHLORALUM,

Powder and Liquid,

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Ragoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

## NOTICES.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Oomeraary, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Cloths | 5½ ft. by 5½ ft. | Rs. | 3 8 each. |
| Do. | 6 ft. by 6 ft. | ,, | 4 0 do. |
| Do. | 7 ft. by 7 ft. | ,, | 5 8 do. |
| Do. | 9 ft. by 9 ft. | ,, | 9 0 do. |
| Table Napkins | 15 in. by 15 in. | ,, | 1 8 per doz. |
| Do. | 17 in. by 17 in. | ,, | 2 0 do. |
| Do. | 20 in. by 20 in. | ,, | 2 8 do. |
| Do. | 22 in. by 22 in. | ,, | 3 0 do. |
| Towels, Bathing | 5 ft. by 3 ft. | ,, | 15 0 do. |
| Do. Medium size | 4 ft. by 3 ft. | ,, | 12 0 do. |
| Do. Ordinary | 3 ft. by 3 ft. | ,, | 9 0 do. |
| Butlers' Towels with red border | | ,, | 4 0 do. |
| Kitchen Towels with blue border | | ,, | 3 0 do. |

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trowsers, 10 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.

Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.

Drill and Sheeting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.

Stout Dungaree, Rs. 16 per piece of 39 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

*Terms.*—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomeraary, 29th May 1872.

NOTICE.—During the REPAIR of the TIME SIGNAL BALL, which has fallen into disorder, the usual DAILY TIME SIGNAL will be made by hoisting a FLAG over the TOWER, and dropping it exactly at 1 P.M.

CHARLES CHAMBERS,
Superintendent Government Observatory.
Government Observatory, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

ANY PERSON INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Captain C. E. HANBURY, Royal Artillery, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from the 1st instant, after which no Claims will be admitted.

E. S. MILMAN, Major, R.H.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Secunderabad, 1st June 1872.

MUSICAL ART UNION OF INDIA.

SUBSCRIPTION—TWO RUPEES.

SUBSCRIBERS are entitled to SELECT the value of their Subscriptions in NEW MUSIC at the English Marked Price, and may realize without further outlay valuable prizes of Musical Instruments, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. Prospectuses, Lists of Music, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary.

ALLEYNE E. D. FARR,
Organist of Trinity Church, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Forty per Share) declared at the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, WILL BE PAID on and after the TENTH of JUNE 1872, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders on the Register to this date.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH,
Head Office, Byculla, 30th May 1872. Manager in India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—OFFERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, for as many SUITS of WATERPROOF CLOTHING, as the Company may require, up to 200.

A sample Suit to accompany each offer.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bohra Shopkeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colours and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us, the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons,
Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

| | | | |
|

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Shares and Government Paper same as yesterday.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,350 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 708½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 217½ |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,300 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 165 |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India. | 108 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 490 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 75 | Colaba Land Co | 1,505 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Ferre Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 122 |
| 250 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 31 p.s. | Mazagon Land | 800 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 400 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 21s 3·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 238 |
| ..... | £20 | 109·1·0 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 124 |
| ..... | £20 | 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 | 196·5·1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 150p.s | Albert Mills Co | 1,350 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 50p.s | Alexandra Spinning | 1,200 |
| 900 | 2,500 | all | 150* | Alliance Spinning | 2,410 |
| 100 | 5,5·0 | all | 20* | Bombay | 2,525 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United | 845 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 150 | 20* | Broach Mills | 240 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,400 xd. |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 1,975 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s | Manockji Petit's | 983 |
| 300 | 1,0·0 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,010 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 225* | Oriental | 2,500 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 210p.s | Royal | 1,050 |

* Per share for the half-year

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 500 | 95 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay |
| ..... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Do. China |
| ..... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula |
| ..... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10 11/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 3/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 do. do. | 1s. 11 7/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100¼d. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 229 |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-8-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | 10-12 |
| Carolus | 2·0 |
| Mexican Dollars | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | 2·1½ |
| Bar Silver | 106½ to 106¾ |
| Gold Leaf | 16-12 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch | 16-12 |
| Australian Gold 100 touch | 16-12-3 |
| Government Securities | 5 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112¾ |
| New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 | 104½-104¾ |
| Four per cent | 104½-101¾ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 103½ |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-37 | 101¾ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 100½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 105 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 101 |
| Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 | 91 to 92 |
| New French Loan (fully paid-up) | 91 to 92 |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87 | |

### CALCUTTA.—5TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities; only small orders, at quotations—

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,530.

National Bank shares at Rs. 104 for cash, and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 110 for delivery in one month.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 255 per £20.

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH JUNE.

London.. { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship.

Liverpool { from Ships Cotton £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolns & Coir bills £2 0s. 0d. / Seeds £1 0s. 0d.

Havre .. { Cotton / Coffee } No ship

Overland Steamers £2 10s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal £2 3s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.

China .. { Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. / ,, Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest / Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal

Calcutta ..Salt Rs. 4 8 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay { Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges

Mauritius Nothing doing.

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Prince Waldemar | Edgar | Calcutta, April 7. |
| | Sir J. R. Carnac (s) | McNeill | Goa, June 5. |
| | Pearl (s) | Morrison | Cochin, June 2. |

### DEPARTURE.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Ashgrove | Fullerton | Liverpool. |

### HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June

rampore ..... Cawley ..... —, Feb. 21.

Scindia (s) ..... Law ..... London, March 23.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| June | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Carolie | ..... | Galle. |
| 5 | Arabia (s) | ..... | Rangoon, & N. Ports. |
| 6 | Belle Justine | ..... | Pondicherry. |
| | Oriental (s) | ..... | Rangoon. |

DEPARTURES.

| June | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Helen Wallace | ..... | Coconada. |
| 5 | Scotia (s) | ..... | Pombay. |
| 6 | Baghdad (s) | ..... | Calcutta. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Cyclodale, 44 cases oilcloth, Escofally Bassoojee; 44 casks blacking, Wallace & Co.; 300 casks cement, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 200 casks cement, N. J. Moos.

Yeldo (s), 3 casks earthenware, Jamsetjee Eduljee Sons; 4 casks hardware, Bell Brandenburg; 7 cases tobacco, S. Cassumjee 15 cases matches, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.; 50 drums linseed oil, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co.; 25 cases matches, Abdool Hy Dawood Khan.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Celestial Empire, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, Scoonderdass Wurjee.

Sir Charles Napier, 125 bales wool, Pestonjee Eduljee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 63 bales wool, Nurotum Nanabhoy; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Stornoway, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 165 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 1,000 bundles galls, Dewchund Soondurjee.

Flying Venus, 600 bags linseed and 2,500 bales cotton, Rall Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Pianqui, Vinay & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Scanderia (s), 20 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass; 125 bales cotton, Pestonjee Byramjee; 100 bales cotton, Munoerhoy Luckmedass; 81 bales cotton, Govindjee Josthy; 100 bales cotton, Jainsum Sittaram; 105 bales cotton, Vassonjee Veerjee; 600 bundles galls, Pursotum Naranjee; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, & Co.; 160 cwts. hides, Mahomed Futta; 32 bales cotton, Bu jorjee Framjee; 75 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 1,000 bundles galls, Cullianjee Narronjee; 2 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee.

Yeldo (s), 126 bales cotton and 7 bales wool, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 2 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 12 bales wool, Ramjee Rayachund; 14 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 44 bales cotton, Toolsedass Vurjdass; 54 bales cotton, Narranjee Dunjee; 1 box musk, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 110 bales cotton Peel, Cassels & Co.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 130 bales cotton, Trikumdass Dhunjee; 400 bales cotton, Nuscervanjee Manockjee; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 63 bales wool, J. D. Varia.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 55 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 50 bundles hides, Khakebhoy Nansee; 34 cases fishmaws, Megjee Jewan; 21 packages hides, A. Tejori.

Peshawur (s), 200 bundles hides, Shurifi Sallimahomed & Co.; 40 bundles hides, Ebram Hajee Moladin & Co; 175 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 100 bales cotton, Leggatt, & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peshawur (s.) 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Khedive (s), 72 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 120 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 25 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peshawur (s), 20 bales hides, Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gresdon, Tyrpot & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 37 cases olibanum Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 1 box Cambay stones, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 126 bundles sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy; 88 bundles sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee; 12 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam usson & Co.; 90 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 267 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 21 packages red raisin ——.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

VENGORLA, 9th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind northwest, thermometer 90.

CANNANORE, 9th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 79, barometer 28·880, rain-fall 2 inches 42 cents.

CARWAR, 9th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind northerly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·80.

MANGALORE, 9th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, rainfall 43 cents.

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.

| | | | | | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,500 | pieces | Grey Shirtings | 40 inch | 39 yds. 7 lbs. | 4 14 0 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, 7 lbs. | 4 14 9 |
| 1,750 | ,, | ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, 8¼ lbs. | 5 14 0 |
| 750 | ,, | ,, ,, | 40 ,, | 39 ,, 8¼ lbs. | 5 12 6 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, ,, | 45 ,, | 39 ,, 9 lbs. | 6 9 6 |
| 5,500 | ,, | ,, White Jacconets | 40 ,, | 20 ,, | 3·2 to 4 6 0 |
| 200 | ,, | ,, Mulls (G.E.) | 45 ,, | 20 ,, | 2 14 6 |

COTTON.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | candies | New Dholleras, | ready | ... | Rs. 252-63 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 255-62 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 259-60 |
| 50 | ,, | ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 262 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 262½ |
| 250 | ,, | ,, Do. | ready | ... | ,, 260 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, Bhownuggur, | ready | ... | ,, 268 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, Khandeish, | ready | ... | ,, 260 |
| 25 | ,, | ,, Barcee, | ready | ... | ,, 272 |
| 400 | ,, | ,, Oomrawutee, | ready | ... | ,, 269 |
| 250 | ,, | ,, Karanja, | ready | ... | ,, 265 |
| 100 | ,, | ,, Compta and Viegoria, | ready | ... | ,, 265 |

YARNS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,600 | lbs. | Turkey Red | No. 30-40 | ... ... | As. 23 per lb. |
| 5,400 | ,, | ,, | No. 30-40 | ... ... | ,, 23½ ,, |
| 3,600 | ,, | ,, | No. 30-40 | ... ... | ,, 22 ,, |
| 3,000 | ,, | ,, | No. 40 | ... ... | ,, 22½ ,, |
| 10,500 | ,, | Mulle | No. 40 | ... ... | ,, 12 ,, |
| 3,000 | ,, | ,, | No. 40 | ... ... | ,, 12½ ,, |

METALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | cwts. | Copper Braziers | ... ... Rs. 60 per cwt. |
| 500 | ,, | Yellow M. Braziers | ... ... ,, 46 ,, |

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—8TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th June, 1-53 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th June, 10-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 8th June, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours.

Via Red Sea, 8th June, 7 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 9th June, 1-14 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th June, 4-46 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 44 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 9th June, 11-10 A.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th June is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 6 10 | 1 53 |
| ,, Galle | one message in 26 | 35 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 0 20 | 0 5 |
| ,, Madras | 5 48 | 0 15 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 8.

Wright, Inspector-General, Medical Department, on duty, from Mahableshwur.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 8.)

Mr. Richard Alfred Lloyd, B.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle, has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev. William Ward Nicholls, Chaplain of Benares, has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th May.

The three months' furlough granted to Mr. Henry Barkley Henderson, District and Sessions Judge, Shahjehanpore, in Notification No. 1673 A., dated 8th May, to have effect from the 3rd idem.

Mr. Arthur Hill Davis to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, and to be posted to Meerut.

Mr. William Chichele Plowden, to the special duty of compiling the results of the recent census, with effect from the 10th May.

Mr. Joseph Sladen to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Meerut during the absence of Mr. Plowden, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Ellis Rogers, M.A., Professor, Benares College, to officiate as Inspr. of Schools, 2nd Circle, during the absence of Mr. Lloyd, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Smeaton, Asst. Settlement Officer, Allygurh, to hold charge of the current duties of the Settlement Officer during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Smith, Settlement Officer, or till further orders.

The following appointments are made on the staff of the new College at Allahabad:—

Mr. Augustus S. Harrison, B.A., to be Principal.

Mr. William H. Wright, B.A., to be Professor of English Literature.

Mr. John Elliott, B.A., to be Professor of Mathematics.

Whereas the necessity for the appointment of local agents under Regulation XIX. of 1810 has ceased to exist, the duties which they were called upon to perform no longer devolving upon them, except as to the custody and disposal of nuzool property, the Lt.-Govr. has been pleased to transfer their functions, in respect of such property, to the local committees appointed under Act XVIII. of 1871. The local committees will hereafter be responsible for the submission of nuzool budget-estimates (where required) and for the rendition of annual accounts of nuzool expenditure, and for the general superintendence and management of nuzool property.

Mr. William Meymott Tidy, B. C. S., was a passenger on board the steamer Malta, which left Bombay on the 29th April.

Mr William Jennings Bramly, B. C. S. was a passenger on board the steamer Pekin, which left Bombay on the 6th May.

In compliance with Notification No. 2,079, dated 11th inst., Mr. W. Smart, Asst. Engr., received charge of the Benares Provincial Division from Mr. J. T. Denmeade on the 11th idem.

In conformity with Notification No. 2,294, dated 21st May, 1872, Mr. J. W. Alexander, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, took over charge of the Benares Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 22nd idem from Mr. W. Smart, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Kussowlie, 29th May 1872.

The following extract, from the London Gazette of the 23rd April 1872, received on the 27th inst., is re-published in General Orders:—

11th Hussars.—Capt. William Cuninghame retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission, date 24th April 1872.

R. A.—Second Capt. Evelyn Baring, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Capt, vice Staveley, dated 1st April 1872.

8th Foot.—Lt. Edward Emerson to be Capt., vice W. H. Hennis, retired, dated 13th April 1872.

11th Foot.—George Mackworth Bullock, Gent., to be Sub-Lt., in succession to Lt. G. W. R. Gordon, deceased, dated 24th April 1872.

12th Foot.—Capt. Joseph Oliver Johnson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission, dated 24th April 1872.

14th Foot.—Lt. Henry Elderton Whidborne retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission, dated 24th April 1872.

60th Foot.—Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. Francis Roger Palmer, C.B., retires upon half-pay, dated 24th April 1872.

Capt. John Richard Crain retires from the Service receiving the value of his commission, dated 24th April 1872.

65th Foot.—Major Francis Beaumaris Bulkeley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission, dated 24th April 1872.

Lt. John Charles Christie, from 19th Hussars, to be Lt., vice C. Smith, who exchanges, dated 24th April 1872.

Attention is directed to Horse Guards' G. O. No. 26, dated 1st April 1872, cancelling the last sentence of para. 175 of the Queen's Regulations, and discontinuing W. O. Forms 710 and 718 (Daily Statement of Parades.)

The necessary correction in para. 175 of the Queen's Regulations will be made accordingly.

Under instructions from the War Office, 2nd Capt. V. Wing, R. A., will proceed to England, and join the 1st Brigade into which he has been promoted.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Chittagong Station Order, dated the 16th April 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. E. R. Johnson to the medical charge of the Chittagong Depot, with effect from the 16th April 1872.

18th Ben. Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated the 4th May 1872, making the following appointment, owing to Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, 3rd Squad. Officer, being under arrest:—

Lt. G. M. Abbott, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

1st N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th May 1872, making the following officiating appointments, pending return from privilege leave of Capt. G. W. Holdsworth, 1st Wing Sub., or until further orders:—

Capt. G. R. Grylls, Qrmr. to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt. R. F. Angelo, removed to another appointment.

Lt. A. T. Banon, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

11th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 15th April 1872, making the following temporary appointments, during the absence on general leave of Major F. J. Ripley, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer:—

Major P. H. F. Hanie, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Capt. C. M. Bushby, Offg. Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt. H. G. Becher, Qrmr., to officiate as Adjt.

Capt. J. McNair, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

33rd N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 17th April 1872, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Major T. W. Rutherfurd, Wing Officer:—

Capt. S. C. MacTier, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. J. G. Kelly, 1st Wing Sub., and Offg. Qr.mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Lt. C. T. Bingham, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. mr. in addition to his other duties.

35th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 22nd April 1872, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Bt. Col. J. L. Nation, Comdt., on special duty, to Saugor:—

Major G. C. Rowcroft, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Commandant.

Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, Offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. M. H. Hayes, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr.-mr., in addition to his other duties.

Head Quarters, Subathoo, 31st May 1872.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified opposite their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and both officers join without delay, and that no money is paid or received by either:—

8th Foot.—Lt. A. Fawkes, 2nd Bat, and Lt. C. W. Atkinson, 1st Bat.

TRANSPORT—RAILWAYS—WOMEN AND CHILDREN—INSANES.

The Govt. of India have ruled, that when the Eurasian families of soldiers, sent to England as insanes, desire to remain in India, they may be granted a free passage by rail, or their travelling expenses, to the station at which they may elect to reside.

2. In the event of the recovery of a soldier, and his wishing for his family to rejoin him at home, the provision of a passage for them, if applied for, will be considered on the merits of the case.

MUSKETRY—AMMUNITION.

With the sanction of Govt., the Rt. Hon. the C.-in-C. is placed to notify, that 100 rounds of balled ammunition for each trained soldier and recruit of the Royal Engineers and British Infantry, will in future be passed annually: 90 rounds being expended in the prescribed course of musketry practice as at present, and ten rounds in match shooting, under the conditions specified in clause 21 of War Office Circulars, dated the 1st Feb. 1872.

DEPOTS—RELIEFS.

Under instructions from H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., the annual relief of officers at the depot of a British regiment will be suspended during the last two years of its service in India.

Should actual vacancies exist, officers will be sent for duty as heretofore.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS—LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | At 3 P.M. | | At 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | July 1 | Tuesday | Oct. 8 |
| ,, | ,, 15 | ,, | Nov. 5 |
| ,, | ,, 29 | ,, | ,, 19 |
| ,, | Aug. 12 | ,, | Dec. 3 |
| ,, | ,, 26 | ,, | ,, 17 |
| ,, | Sept. 9 | ,, | ,, 31 |
| ,, | ,, 23 | ,, | 1873. Jan. 14 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | At 3 P.M. | | At 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | June 29 | Saturday | Sept. 21 |
| ,, | July 27 | ,, | Oct. 19 |
| ,, | Aug. 24 | ,, | Nov. 16 |
| | | ,, | Dec. 14 |

### THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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|---|---|---|
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### BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. | 10 0 0 |
| Per Copy | ,, | 0 4 0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

JAMES—June 3rd, at Rectory Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. A. J. James, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LACKERSTEEN—PUTZ—June 3rd, at the Catholic Church, Dhurruntollah, by the Rev. J. DeVos, S. J., B. J. Lackersteen, to Delphine Putz, widow of the late L. Putz, Esq., and daughter of the late Count Lackersteen.

MCNAB—MATCHER—May 29th, by special licence, at St. Thomas's Church, Quilon, by the Rev. James McKee, D.D., Mr. D. S. McNab, Travancore, D. P. W., to Miss Charlotte Jemima, daughter of Mr. Garnet A. Matcher.

RAE—DAVIS—June 1st, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Chaplain, Mr. James Percy Rae, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, to Isabella Alexandrina, relict of the late Mr. William Davis, Public Works Department, Secretariat, North-Western Provinces.

DEATH.

NEWING—June 4th, at Calcutta, Samuel, the infant and only son of Mr. R. D. Newing.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872.

WE are very glad to hear that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will soon be invited to give its opinion upon the papers lately published regarding the proposed Carwar Railway. Bombay has no selfish interest in this matter, for the more ports that are created on the western coast of India the more will her prosperity be increased; but the Chamber is under an obligation to take a broader view of the imperial question of a just distribution of the revenue appropriated every year for the construction of public works, and we hope it will raise its voice to declare that enough money has for the present been spent in making railways intended to develope the ocean trade of India, and that it is now the duty of the Government to devote all the means at its disposal to the improvement of the internal communications of the country. The existing railways,—which are really national property, and which therefore the Government ought to be most anxious to see flourish, though by some unaccountable whim many officials seem to take a pride in publishing the gloomiest accounts of railway prospects—might easily be made to pay, if branch railways, roads, and tramways were constructed from the various stations to the large towns which the main line often steadily avoids, or through the rich and well peopled districts which have been left untapped till the main object of completing communication by rail between the seats of Government in India was achieved. Nothing, for instance, would do more good to the G. I. P. Railway than the opening out, by a new line from Poona to Sattara, Belgaum, and Dharwar, of the populous and fertile provinces of the Southern Deccan; and, when we hear silly talk of the covetousness of a great Railway Company in wishing to monopolize this valuable traffic, we may remind the public that what is an advantage to any Railway Company in India must be an advantage to the State also. Let, however, the engineers of the Government themselves construct the line, and keep it in the hands of the State; only do not, in a spirit of foolish jealousy, make an isolated, costly, and unprofitable State line from Dharwar to the coast, merely because the line from north to south, while giving free play to the resources of provinces which are now shut out from communication with the rest of the Presidency, would perhaps enable a guaranteed Company to pay the full interest of 5 per cent. on its capital without requiring any contribution from the Imperial Treasury.

But, to drop considerations of general policy, let us ask once more, what possible chance is there that the Carwar line, if constructed, will ever pay its working expenses? As we have said before, we do not believe—and we write while the recollection of Colonel Kennedy's purchase of the Elphinstone Land estate is still fresh in our memory—that a more iniquitous project than this of making a railway from a port without a harbour through an uninhabited country, and up a lofty mountain range, to the cotton districts of Dharwar, has ever received the sanction of a deluded Government. We are, of course, aware that statistics may be manufactured to justify anything; and we have seen within the last week calculations put forward, based on suggestions of what might or ought to be, rather than what is, which prove that the Carwar line would be the most profitable railway ever undertaken, and that in fifty years the net receipts from it would suffice to pay off the National Debt. Conjectural estimates of this sort are so worthless that we need not waste time in discussing them; but, if the line is likely to pay so well, why do not the gentlemen who have such a sanguine belief in Carwar raise money to build the line at their own risk, instead of asking the State to do the work for them? The State has done enough for the cotton trade already, and there are no military or political advantages to be secured by the construction of the new line. Still, Royal Engineers can be found willing to recommend the State to take upon itself this fresh responsibility; and, although the reiteration must be tiresome, the matter is in our judgment of so great importance that we shall go once again over the grounds of the recommendation which bears the name of Colonel Kennedy and Colonel Trevor.

We have already explained with what ingenuity that vehement and uncompromising partisan, Dr. Forbes, made out a most flourishing return of the probable traffic of the Carwar Railway by lumping together the imports and exports of two hundred miles of the seacoast; and we have shown how Colonel Trevor, whose lead has been blindly followed by Colonel Kennedy, outdid even the sanguine Dr. Forbes by adding 33 per cent. to this ridiculous estimate in order to get a total amount of traffic that would give a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital it is proposed to invest in the line. This feat of estimate-making is so extraordinary that it may be well to state in greater detail how it is done. From Dr. Forbes's Report we get the following figures of the average yearly imports and exports of six ports on the Malabar Coast, calculated on the returns of the four years ending 1867-68:—

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Ankola | 26½ |
| Carwar | 2,162½ |
| Compta | 39,499½ |
| Honore | 1,349 |
| Rutnagherry | 5,094 |
| Vingoria | 2,963½ |

Add 12,000 tons of Salt, the destination of which is not distinguished.

Now, says the Doctor, all this trade will be drawn to the Carwar Railway. Very well, say the complacent Colonels; add one-third for development of trade consequent on the opening of a railway, besides Rs. 3,000 a mile for passenger and miscellaneous traffic on a railway which for two-thirds of its length passes through a perfectly uninhabited country, covered with jungle;—and you have a maximum of traffic sufficient to warrant the construction of the line. But does any man in his senses believe that the trade of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, and Honore will be in the remotest degree affected by the opening of a railway from Carwar to Gudduck? No one, before Dr. Forbes came into the field, ventured to hint at such a thing; and the idea ought to have been scouted as an outrageous attempt to mock Government and the public. No doubt the construction of the railway would disturb the trade of Compta; but, if we add together the trade of Carwar and Compta, the total quantity, including say 10,000 out of the 12,000 tons of salt, is only 51,000 tons, or, to take round numbers, 50,000 tons. The total maximum revenue, therefore, could not by any possibility exceed:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50,000 tons of through traffic at 2 annas per ton per mile on 125 miles of line | Rs. | 7,81,250 |
| Passenger and miscellaneous traffic at Rs. 3,000 per mile | ,, | 3,75,000 |
| | Rs. | 11,56,250 |

But now see what deductions must be made from this total. It is assumed, in the first place, that not only will the whole of the trade of Carwar and Compta go to the railway, but that it will be carried over *every mile* of the line from Carwar to Gudduck, instead of at most only a portion of it. Then, a correspondent, whose name, if we could divulge it, would convince the public that he speaks with authority on the question, tells us that, for divers good reasons, salt ought to be left out of the estimate of traffic altogether. We left it out, by accident, the other day, and the defenders of the railway have been chuckling ever since over the slip we made in supposing Colonel Trevor's figures could only be accounted for by the fact that he had reckoned the cotton crop twice over. They conveniently disregard the awkward retort that the Colonel's figures are just as extravagant and absurd as if he had made this blunder, and even more injurious to his reputation. Again, another correspondent writes to us—"I am sure you "are very liberal in handing over to "the Carwar Railway all the Compta trade. "I should not have thought myself that the "cotton which reaches the Compta road, near "Sircy, for instance, would be taken to Yellapoor, "34 miles by country track, and then by railway "60 miles to Carwar, instead of onwards by road "to Compta, only 40 miles. My impression "is that 40 miles by road will be "preferred to 94 miles by road and railway." A correspondent of the *Indian Statesman*, drawing attention to this error in the engineers' calculations, says—"It must be remembered "that the farmers have already their bul-"locks and carts, without which they could "not arrange for their crops. When the "crops are grown, why should they not "use their bullock-carts to convey the produce to "the coast, if within a reasonable distance? "Should the bullocks be left to 'eat their "'heads off' on the farm, or should they "earn their livelihood by conveying its "produce to market?" For these reasons we think it will be allowed by all impartial persons that it is out of the question to suppose the whole of the Compta trade will ever be carried by the Carwar railway; and, if we fix 10 lacs as the maximum revenue, we provide an ample margin for any possible development of traffic on a line, which it should never be forgotten will begin with hardly any traffic at all. Now, the working expenses of every 125 miles of existing Indian railways are about 8½ lacs a year; and, when we allow for the extra cost of a special staff for the short Carwar line, it is improbable that the working expenses will fall short of ten lacs, that is to say, of the maximum revenue that, under the most favouring circumstances, the railway can ever earn. We need only refer to one other consideration of importance. The Government of India has had some experience of Colonel Kennedy's estimates in connection with the Elphinstone estate; and it knows therefore how his views vary with circumstances. He is eloquent now in prophesying what gains will accrue to the State from the construction of the Carwar railway; but we shall not be at

## HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

Press of matter prevented me on the last occasion that I addressed you from noticing Mr. R. Elliot's paper read before the East India Association on "What the true interests of Manchester in India really are." The meeting was in some respects not so amicable as the gatherings of the Association usually are. Mr. J. B. Smith was in the chair, and he adopted a course which is, I think, always open to objection of a chairman making a rather long address himself on the subject of the paper. Now, it is essentially the chairman's place to sit as umpire, and rather to conduct and supervise the proceedings of a meeting than to take a prominent part in the discussion. Because, if he does that, he necessarily becomes more or less a partizan, and abandons his especial function, which is that of umpire. And so, on this occasion, he laid himself open to a rebuke from one of the members present, that he was exceeding his duties as chairman, and this gave rise to a little unpleasant feeling in the meeting which was not allayed by the differences of opinion which found expression there. Mr. Elliot insisted on the urgent necessity of extending irrigation works in India, with the view of increasing the productive properties of the soil. And his principal argument for more attention being paid in England to Indian affairs was that the English people have, as he expressed it, given hostages to India which they can never recover. These hostages are the 200 millions of capital England has invested—buried in the soil of India. The liabilities of the Indian Government amount to 213 millions, of which the odd 13 millions alone are held by natives. The Government has recently expressed its determination to expend 100 millions more in the next twenty years in railway extension: that will make 300 millions. But long before that amount of indebtedness has been reached, Mr. Elliot says, the people, who are already exhibiting a critical and inquisitive spirit, will have become educated. They will have learnt the meaning of the phrase that money is power—by the way, I have always thought it was "knowledge" that was power and not money, but I daresay Mr. Elliot is right and the old proverb wrong—and the moment they have realized that fact, our Indian Empire in its original sense will have ceased to exist. The people will throw off the yoke and assert their right to managing their own affairs. A struggle will ensue which will cost us 50 millions more, and in the course of the struggle at least 50 millions of property will be destroyed, and so the amount buried in the soil as "hostages" will come to 400 millions. This, briefly stated, is the pith of Mr. Elliot's reasoning. There is much that is sound in it. What will be demurred to by the Argylls and Grant Duffs is that the people of India are ever likely to be the least dissatisfied with an Administration having at its head men who understand the Oriental mind and the condition of India so thoroughly as do the statesmen at present at the helm. It is difficult to conceive any misunderstanding of a subject so great as that which, as it appears to me, exists in this country with respect to India! The *Times* indeed finds grave fault with Sir R. Temple's budget and the income-tax. It remarks that, among the members of Council who passed the budget, not one of the commercial members, nor the civilian members, who knew the people and their feelings, ventured to sustain Sir R. Temple's extraordinary statement; that the exemption proposed in the present budget would remain, whatever remnants of complaint may still exist. The irritation in the native mind will not be removed by Sir R. Temple's assurance that the burden, with all its vexatious incidents of assessment and collection, brings after all but a trifling sum to the Exchequer. "The absorbing interest," it proceeds to say, "of Sir R. Temple's budget, both for India and for England, is centred in his proposal to maintain the income-tax. The policy of keeping ready the machinery of taxation may suit a European State where the people are not unaccustomed to fluctuations in all the demands of Government, but it is absolutely at variance with all the habits of the Conservative Asiatic." On Friday night Sir D. Wedderburn elicited an answer from Mr. Grant Duff that the local Government at Bombay actually levies income-tax from every one in the receipt of an income above £5 a year. The *Daily Telegraph* not inaptly remarks "that this is an example of that mania for taxation which is epidemic among Indian Governments, bidding fair to undermine the foundation of British rule." I daresay there will be a good debate on the Indian Budget this year. Thanks to the successful agitation in Indian matters in England of late—an agitation the advantage of which I think has hardly been duly appreciated in India; at all events, those who have been mainly instrumental in awakening the agitation have hardly received that moral support they were entitled to expect from the Press generally and the public such as it is in India—the Indian budget will not, I think, this year fall flat on an inattentive House. I shouldn't wonder if we were to have presented to us a rather curious anomaly. If, as I suppose they will, the Government affirms the Calcutta budget, and if, as I suppose will be the case, it will devolve on the House of Commons to ratify or to reject that budget, we shall not improbably see the extraordinary result of the Ministry being defeated on the question of an Indian budget. If so, and I am speaking of course hypothetically, it will prove a remarkable confirmation of Mr. Prichard's argument that the Indian revenue is administered in and by the House of Commons; and the conclusion will then be, so far as I can see, unanswerable—viz., that India ought to be represented in the House of Commons. But I may be reckoning on contingencies that may never occur. Parliamentary resources are inexhaustible, and, if there is cause to believe that anything like a strong opposition will be got up on the Indian budget, Mr. Grant Duff will contrive to make the discussion so intolerably dry that members will find it totally impossible to sit it out.

I know not who is the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, perhaps you do. A friend of mine who has been spending some weeks recently in Spain, and was at Madrid during the Carlist insurrection, remarked to me he was astonished to find how utterly ignorant the English people are as to the real condition of Spanish affairs. He said not one of the London papers had ever contained an account of any event or a representation of any phase of public opinion in Spain the least approaching the actual truth. In short, the English people, it seemed to him, were totally and blindly ignorant of the truth as regards Spain: and, he added, he wondered if it was the same with other countries, whether we were as much misinformed of what transpires elsewhere, as we are of what is going on in Spain. I could only reply that, as his experience was bounded by Spain, so mine was bounded by India; that I found the only London paper which maintained a correspondent at all in India was the *Times*, and, as far as the representation of Indian affairs and opinion in India given by that writer, it was certain that an inspector of the docks at Southampton or an hotel-keeper at Suez would be able to give just as correct an account and just as valuable an opinion of what is doing in India as the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. That official's functions just now seem to be to bespatter Mr. FitzJames Stephen with laudation which any ignoramus can see is utterly undeserved. In his last letter there was a whole column or more of fulsome praise to the ex-legal member to whose sole exertions was attributed the Contract Bill, the Evidence Bill, the Marriage Bill, as well as all the other Acts which have been added to the already overcrowded Indian Statute Book during the period of Mr. FitzJames Stephen's incumbency of office. The Calcutta correspondent treats with the contempt of silence the labours of the Indian Law Commission, who have for years been incubating these two Acts—the Contract Bill and the Evidence Bill. The members of that Commission, which, much abused as it is, contains some of the most experienced Indian lawyers we have, may be able to afford to be amused at the manner in which they have been ignored. But the British public will be completely led away by the *Times'* correspondent into believing that Mr. FitzJames Stephen has in one year done all that the Indian Law Commission has taken ten to effect well! I suppose it is all right, and if the correspondent succeeds in writing Mr. FitzJames Stephen into a K.C.S.I., or a seat in the Indian Council, he will have done his behest, and will not, I hope, lose his reward. If I were he, I should not lay it on quite so thick.

I am delighted to see that the interests of the independent English residents in India and the Uncovenanted Service finds an energetic and consistent support in your columns. The great mistake which I have always been labouring with whatever means lay in my power to rectify has been the separation of the interests of the independent English residents and the Uncovenanted Service from the natives. Rightly considered, there is no antagonism between them, and I am perfectly persuaded, though I have not been fortunate enough yet to persuade others to take the same view, that their interests are identical. Had they joined hands and made common cause long ago, they might have effectually resisted the encroachment of despotic and irresponsible power. As it is, by separating their interests, they have weakened their cause, and left an opening in the armour through which the Duke of Argyll and his compeers have been enabled to thrust their weapons with fatal effect. Yielding to the tendency to sacrifice great principles for petty and purely local and temporary points of difference, they have overlooked the fact that the adaptation of one system of legislation to the different races of India is fatal to the best interests of the country, and fatal to the cause of liberty. The introduction of the Black Act (and if not wholly introduced the wedge has been driven in a good way, by the latest change in the Criminal Procedure Code) was not in the least desired by the natives, at least in that part of India with which I am best acquainted. The principle is the same as the principle, for instance, of that most mischievous and dangerous Act—the Marriage Bill. And so, if you will trace the course of legislation for the last twenty years, you will find the same principle moving through all the Acts of the Legislature. If the two classes—the English and the native—had made common cause and represented the case: "We are some of us English, some Hindoos, some Mahomedans, some Parsees, and so on, and one system of legislation is not suited to all; give us each those rights and privileges which our own laws, traditions, religion, and national customs entitle us to claim, and we will live amicably, because contentedly, together;" and if they had agitated consistently for this equal adjustment of responsibilities and liabilities, the Government, on the one hand, would have avoided that fatal mistake which has undermined the foundation of British rule, the welding together of divers races into one nation; and, on the other, each class of people would have been content. Now all are discontented, and there is no single class, not even I believe the English themselves, who, in the event of any grave political emergency arising, will afford very hearty support to the Government. As regards the recent despatch about the Uncovenanted Service, I have already said I believe the apprehensions on that score are greater than they need be. It must be left to local Governments to carry out details in their administrations, and so long as the British-born and Eurasian members of the service, as aspirants to it, prove themselves well qualified, they need be under no apprehension, for the present generation at least, that they will be sacrificed. What may befal the next generation is another thing. But I am one of those who believe in the intellectual power of the Indian races; and, as time goes on and education spreads, no power on earth can prevent the educated people of India from acquiring a larger and larger share in the Government. But in this matter, as in every other, as I have had cause to reiterate *ad nauseam*, the English interloper, the Calcutta and Bombay and Madras merchants, the planter, and the uncovenanted servant alike have to blame no one but themselves for any loss or disability they may suffer, for, had they chosen, they might have got long ere this a powerful support both in Parliament and out. These classes have neglected their interests in this particular just as the Church of England has. Either from sheer indifference, or from a habit of despising its enemy, the Church has allowed itself to be tumbled out of the House of Commons; and the result she is about to reap in the shape of disestablishment and disendowment. So with the independent interests of India: they have been neglected in the only quarter where they might have been protected. As regards the Church of England, it is almost too late for her to make up the lost ground. It is not too late for India to save herself. I need not add that, by her saving herself, I mean saving also the connection between the two countries, for as soon as that connection comes to rest, as it is rapidly doing, upon the single link of official tenure, it will not bear the strain upon it for a single year; and it will be found, when too late, that the firmest supporters of the Government, and the best friends to the natives, are the independent English community.

A most interesting and instructive lecture was given last night, in the rooms of the Social Science Association, by Krishnarao Gopal Deshmukh of Poona, now residing in London, "On the Mahrattas." I have no space to give a sketch of his paper. It was, however, full of interest and remarkably well written, showing that the writer is a perfect master of the English language as well as of the subject. The lecture was followed, as usual, by discussion. It was delivered in connection with the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India.

Dr. Birdwood reads a paper next Tuesday before the East India Association on "Competition and the Indian Services."

Sir Donald McLeod has been writing a letter to the *Times*, dwelling forcibly on the unwisdom of the Government in the treatment of Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth. Knowing so much as he does of the country, he avows his belief that Mr. Cowan did not act without good reason. Anyhow, if the Government felt disposed to disapprove his severity, they ought not to have publicly marked their displeasure by his removal from the service, and the removal of an officer so much respected and so highly esteemed as Mr. Forsyth to a less responsible appointment. He adds extracts of letters from India, in which the writer quotes what the Maharaja of Puttiala on one or two occasions said to him about the Kookas. The Maharaja, at any rate, ought to know, and he says the Kookas were and are very dangerous, that there are not less than 100,000 of them, that they mean mischief, and that Mr. Cowan very possibly has saved the country a great deal of bloodshed and anarchy by his stringent measures.

I don't think there is much in this. It is calculated to make an impression on the English public reporting what a Maharaja has said. But we know that Maharajas often know no more about the people than the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and that when a native says he has no doubt there are a lac of men in a certain class, it looks very different somehow when you put it down in English in the columns of the *Times* as 100,000; "a lac" has different meanings as applied to different things. A lac of rupees means 100,000, but a lac of men means a good many.

## A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to suggest, through the medium of your columns, the publication (under authority) of a General List of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, and others, employed ex-regimentally, at quarterly or half-yearly intervals. The names might stand according to date of transfer to the Unattached List, but the date of enlistment and rank in the regiment at the time of transfer to the list should be given. With such a list to refer to, cases of supersession similar to that of Ensign Hall, recently promoted to Lieutenant, and that of Ensign Jackson of the Quartermaster General's Department, said to be under consideration elsewhere, as the Commons say of the Lords, would be extremely unlikely.

X. Y. Z.

## THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will not include the salt traffic in your calculations of the alleged benefits of the Carwar Railway. Little or no salt is produced at Carwar. Sunnekutta is a much more favourable site, or Honore. From Sunnekutta there is water carriage to the ferry on the high road near Compta, and from thence carriage by return cotton carts to Hoobles and Gudduck. Why should salt be sent, some forty miles out of its way, to Carwar? From Honore the salt goes to the Mysore territory, by water to the Gairuppa ghaut, and inwards by road. I almost think, as this route is so far from the line of the proposed railway, that a proposal to send the salt by the Thames Tunnel would be scarcely less absurd than by the Carwar Railway. The distance of the moon is immaterial to the salt trade, provided it is clearly out of reach.

Timber of good quality is not to be had more than 70 miles from the Coast, and yet one of the contemplated benefits of the Carwar Railway is to take it round by Gudduck, 125 miles from the Coast.

But the crowning mercy is the proposal of your contemporary's memorandum on this railway to supply cattle by its means to Bombay. Surely bathos can no further go! Instead of letting the cattle march through rich forage lands, 100 miles to the Coast, and get fat on the way, they are to be kept dawdling about railway stations, and half starved in the trucks. The comparison between the direct through route from Khundwah, and the mixed railway and sea journey from the Dharwar districts, may show the painful labour of the advocates of this railway. How many more nails are required to fix the coffin?

DEUCEACE.

## SUPERSESSION OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Another gross case of unjust supersession of Cavalry officers has just occurred.

An Infantry officer has been sent up to Jacobabad to take over the command of the 1st Sind Horse, and the cry is, "Still they come." Supersession is triumphant, and Sind is to be turned into a sort of military cesspool. No man is to be allowed to command a cavalry regiment who has more than two or three years service in the Cavalry, and the climate of Jacobabad is so bad that long service in such a place is to be considered as a disqualification rather than as a qualification. Slightly to alter a well known quotation—

"Oh that men should live with the devil
That he may steal their brains away."

To complete the grand Cavalry farce, all officers who have been confiding enough to believe in Government promises about promotion going in the Brigade ought at once to be deprived of their appointments and sent on general duty.

But it appears that dupes are still to be found who will go to Jacobabad attracted by the specious representations, or rather I should say misrepresentations, of the powers-that-be. Sind must have its regiments officered, no matter how the necessary officers are procured. Keeping in mind the story of the Rape of the Sabine women, Government seem to think that as long as they gain their end they must not be too religiously scrupulous regarding the means of attaining that end. Let officers beware how they trust themselves in Jacobabad. Once up there, escape is no easy matter. *Ex uno disce omnes.* Far better would it be for them to remain even on general duty at Poona or some other good station till they become Majors or Lieutenant-Colonels, and then to put in their claims to commands.

In our days very little seems to be sufficient to constitute a claim to the command of a Cavalry Sergeant. Take, for instance, the case of Colonel Alexander, who has just been appointed Commandant of the 1st Sind Horse.

He is an Infantry officer who was, I believe, in former years, a short time with the Cavalry, I fancy about eighteen months or two years, and was, I believe, compelled to return to his proper branch of the service, viz., the Infantry.

But now he is allowed to re-enter at the top of the tree, superseding officers who have been nine or ten years at Jacobabad in the Cavalry. The intermediate steps between Squadron Subaltern and Commandant are cleared with an agility worthy of an acrobat.

But who is to blame for such gross injustice? Not the lucky man himself so much as the powers that have placed him in so dignified a position.

There is a want of fairness displayed in giving appointments now-a-days which is something alarming to men without interest—interest gained, as it often is, by time-serving sycophancy.

Men awake daily to find something new in the way of unjustifiable appointments. Take, for instance, the appointments of Mr. Fitzgerald and Major Bourke.

If a man chooses a certain branch of the service, he should be compelled to remain in it, and not be allowed to change about with the fickleness of the winds.

Officers out here are now allowed to follow the example of the bee which goes from flower to flower gathering the sweets of each choice plant without even tasting the sours.

An officer is most likely to be efficient in that branch of the service in which he has served the longest. Why then deprive that branch of his valuable services?

If an officer chooses the Infantry, and promotion is slow, it is but his bad fortune. Every one cannot be lucky in the lottery of life. Officers in the Cavalry have not been lucky in every respect. Take, for an instance, the officers who refused to enter the Staff Corps, many of whom are still only Brevet Captains, though they have got 14 years' service.

Of course, if a man finds that he has made a mistake in the line he has choosen for himself, allow him, if possible, to exchange, but not at the expense of the officers of the new department to which he may wish to transfer his formerly misdirected talents. If an officer from the Infantry wishes to exchange into the Cavalry, let him either do it on the same system that exists in European regiment, or, if that is impracticable, let him commence where we have all had to commence, at the bottom, and, if he turns out a genius, let a judicious application of the system of promotion by selection be made.

An officer who has been all his service in the Cavalry naturally objects to being taught his work by an Infantry officer, just as an Englishman would naturally object to be taught his native tongue by a foreigner.

But the feelings of the superseded officers are but little considered, and their *real* claims are utterly ignored, so as not to interfere with the imaginary claims of Infantry officers who fancy that they have a right to commands of Cavalry regiments because somewhere in the commencement of the present half century they served perhaps eighteen months in the cavalry. In the present day it is a case of *lucus a non lucendo*. The proper definition of a Cavalry Commandant ought to be—a man who has never been in the Cavalry. The day cannot be far off when the evil effects of such a system must be felt, and then let the promoters of this extraordinary bubble bear in mind the parable of the unjust steward.

CAVALRY.

## THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Friend of the Parsees" is evidently a knowing 'un, regard his letter any way you like; and 'tis hard to say what the deuce he means at the bottom of his wily old heart. But his friendship towards the Parsees, notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, one feels rather inclined to suspect, when one sees that (1) he addresses the wrong party, inasmuch as it is the policy of the Government, more than anything else, which makes the Parsees throw their lot in with the other natives of India; and that (2) he would have the Parsees neglect that wise old saw which they understand as well as any other people in the world—viz., "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." As to his talk about the Parsees not being *de facto* natives of India, if 1,241 years of putting up with this bestial sun cannot make them such, I wonder what can.—I am, &c.

7th June. A LYNX OF A FELLOW.

## FOREIGN TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day, "Civis" enters upon the subject of the use of the style of a Knight Bachelor by a foreign Knight, but, although he bids you close your columns to this correspondence, he does not attempt to point out the manner in which such wrongful assumption of title may be suppressed. The manner is simple and effective, and more than one example can be cited of its being put in force at home.

We learn from "Civis" that, at the levée lately held by H. E. the Governor, he beheld a certain Portuguese Knight present his card with prefixed to his name the title "Sir," which caused comment to be passed by (I presume) a member of the Staff. The remark was a natural enough one, but consideration for the other gentlemen present alone made it incumbent upon the A-de-C. having charge of the marshalling of guests to follow up the remark and discover by what right the said Knight so presented himself, and not to have allowed such a breach of etiquette to pass unchallenged. Assuming that, on enquiry, the Knight proved to be a British subject and self-styled, it should then have been notified that his attendance at the levée was considered as not having taken place, and, of course, in sequence, the hospitality of H. E. the Governor would not be extended to him. If, on the other hand, he was found to be a foreign subject, let him style himself as he will, without—in the words of "Civis"—being carped at, for the British prestige cannot suffer by such smallnesses. I think it, however, only fair to add that the name of the Portuguese gentleman alluded to by "Civis" appeared without any title in the lists of those present at the levée published in your paper and in the *Times of India*.*

As to the second letter in yesterday's paper, when errors are called trivial mistakes, and the pointing out of such deemed unjustifiable, discussion becomes impossible; and, further, Sir, had I been aware sooner that personal feeling, such as is shown in the letter of this morning, had any place in the matter, I certainly should never have entered the lists with "An Englishman." I have not the honour of the acquaintance of the unfortunate Knight who has met such scant courtesy in this letter, nor am I aware whether he is a fellow-subject or not. My sole aim, in replying to "Veritas," was to point out what your correspondents appear not cognizant of—viz., that British subjects are forbidden by Her Majesty to accept title from, or wear decorations conferred by, Foreign Sovereigns, without her direct consent, and, in support thereof, I quoted from the Queen's Regulations, which regulations, I hold, place all private opinions aside. And yet, Sir, not one of your correspondents will look at this subject as a matter of law.

—Yours, &c. D. S.

6th June.

* We have ascertained that Mr. De Quadros did not put the title of "Sir" on his card, as alleged by "Civis."—ED. *B. G.*

## BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, 8TH JUNE.

Berar was refreshed yesterday by a good shower of rain which came from the north. It was preceded by a violent dust storm and accompanied with a gale of wind. But there was very little thunder and lightning. The quantity of rain that fell was just sufficient to cool the atmosphere and make it a little pleasant. More is anxiously looked for by both man and beast, both of which are suffering from the greatest scarcity of water known before. Wonderful to say the public health continues good, and owing to the railway running through the province there is plenty of grain. "Still they are not happy." Your Mofussil readers will gladly read about the bursting of the monsoon in Bombay. In fact, most of them daily look for it in your columns, but as yet they have looked in vain.

## SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 4TH JUNE.

There have been so few events within the last few days, that I have been fain to spare you the expense of letters manufactured out of nothing. Our only events have been the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief on Sunday and Goldenstein's concert yesterday afternoon. Commencing with the more interesting item, I may say that the concert was a complete success. An assemblage large enough to fill the Herr's beautiful little concert-room went away more than pleased with the entertainment. The professional element was represented by Mr. Cockburn, the accomplished pianist, and by Mr. Goldepstein himself, whose touch on the violin is as delicate and tasteful as ever. I should wish to avoid all personal references to amateurs, but it will please your Jubbulpore readers to know that one of their established favourites met with a splendid reception from a brilliant audience. He was in the programme for the song of "A Warrior Bold," which he got through with exquisite taste and a voice at once powerful and pathetic. The audience, the ladies especially, insisted on an *encore*, with which he obliged them in "I sigh for Thee," deliciously rendered. The final *Waltzer*, "Les Adieux," of Gung'l by violin, flute, violincello and piano was admirable, and by some good judges thought to be the gem of the concert. It is always invidious to make exceptional remarks respecting a semi-private entertainment of this sort, but it is not easy to refrain from ten words of tribute to another well-known gentleman amateur who did exemplary justice to a sweet song which ought to be better known, "Pack Clouds Away." Every part, professional or amateur, was worthily sustained, and the only regret, to which it was possible to hear any expression, was that the music of the musical gentleman who had strength enough to scale the hill, but Col. T. and I were soon up with him, and found him hiding under a bush in a towering rage, all ready for a charge, but one volley, shoulder to shoulder, put an end to whatever intention he had in that line, and made us the possessors of one of the finest skins ever seen.

So ends the Mahableshwur season for this year. What with croquet, theatricals, picnics, parties of sorts, and shooting excursions, a pleasanter season has never been known here before, so the oldest frequenter of the hill says, and I hope to goodness we may all meet again at the same place and have the same fun and enjoy ourselves next year as well as we have this.—Yours, &c. F. S. H.

Mahableshwur, 7th June.

## BOMBAY.

KAIRA.—The *Kaira Wartman* states that a few days ago a Hindoo named Bhawsar Hurgovind was looted and injured by a gang of dacoits between Kaira and Memoodabad.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND AND THE PARSEE PUBLICANS.—The Parsee liquor and toddy shop-keepers of Bombay have subscribed Rs. 1,650 for the relief of the suffering Zoroastrians.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—At a meeting of the Parsee residents of Cullian, held last week at that place, Rs. 100 were subscribed to the fund to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

EXAMINING ALLOWANCES IN THE UNIVERSITY.—We understand that Government have fixed the sum of Rs. 30,000 for allowances to Examiners in the University, and have resolved that this amount must not be exceeded.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

THE TOWN OF PATADI.—A correspondent of the *Chundradya* states that the town of Patadi, which contains about three thousand houses, has only one Government school. The correspondent asks the Educational Department to open another school in this town.

A DISHONEST PEON.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday sentenced one Balla Sindey, a sepoy in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, to fifteen days' imprisonment for stealing four yards of dungree, half a bar of soap, and a coloured handkerchief, the property of the company.

THE "GUJERAT FRIEND" LIBEL CASE AGAIN.—The editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend* intends to prefer an appeal in the High Court against the decision of the District Judge of Surat in the case brought against him by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, inspector of police in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

THE REGISTRARSHIP OF THE HIGH COURT.—We understand that Mr. A. C. Watt, C.S., Acting District Judge of Khandeish, has been appointed Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, in room of Mr. Raymond West. Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarker, Deputy Registrar, is now temporarily in charge of the office.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a Hindoo named Kaliah Wittoo, an incorrigible thief, was charged before Mr. Connon with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was adjudged guilty and fined two rupees, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY BY A PARSEE LADY.—Bai Bhicaijee Jamsetjee Dosabhoy Cama, an assistant mistress in the Government Female Normal School, has just published in Guzerati a book for the use of boys' and girls' schools, called "Bal Shikasak," or "the Children's Instructor." The book has been dedicated to Miss J. S. Richmond, Lady Superintendent Government Female Normal School, Bombay.

WHY THERE ARE GREAT FIRES IN SURAT.—The *Gujerat Friend* states that among the causes which contribute to the extensive damage by fires in the town of Surat is the system of building one house close to or touching another. The paper suggests that whenever new houses are to be built, the owners of them should be compelled to build them leaving sufficient space on both sides, so that they may not touch the adjoining buildings.

SUPERNUMERARY ASSISTANTS.—A Marathi paper complains that there is a much greater number of European Covenanted Civilians than there is a real need for, especially in the Revenue branch of the administration. Each district has a number of supernumeraries, simply employed to learn work. The extra number, says the paper, can be dispensed with without any injury to the efficiency of the service, and a great saving can be effected thereby.

FIRE.—On Friday night a fire broke out in Old Bengalpoora, in a house belonging to one Yonkoo Bhowanee, and occupied by several weavers. By the exertions of the police and the neighbouring people the fire was soon put out. It is supposed that the fire originated by an open lamp being left burning and allowed to communicate with a wooden staircase. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 100.

THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE CHIEF OF JATH.—A native contemporary observes that the great complaints which have been raised by the ryots of the Jath State against their Chief are principally attributed to the evil advice of one Damodhur Dewajee, the Chief Secretary to the Chief. Captain West, who has been appointed by Government to inquire into the complaints of the ryots, has been particularly requested to look closely into the doings of Damodhur.

TRANSLATION OF THE EVIDENCE AND CONTRACT ACTS.—We learn that Khan Sahib Cursetjee Rustomjee, Subordinate Judge of Cullian, has been entrusted by Government to translate into Marathi and Gujerathi languages the new Indian Evidence and Contract Acts, which come into operation from October next. Mr. Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, Deputy Collector of Khandeish, and Mr. Keerpursad Tapidas, accountant in the office of the Collector of Surat, have been appointed to assist Mr. Cursetjee.

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—On Saturday, Mr. Nana Morojee committed Peeroo *alias* Peer Mahomed Imayet Solakhan and Ally Hoossein Faizoonshaw for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of gold and silver jewellery and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,098, the property of a Bania named Dayabhoy Itcharam. Akbar Ally, the well-known native detective, showed great skill in discovering the thieves, who are among the cunningest rogues in Bombay.

DACOITY—TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, before Mr. A. H. Scott, Acting Session Judge, Ambu Bhawan, a coolie by caste, committed for trial by Mr. C. F. Macoartir, first class Subordinate Magistrate in the Ahmedabad District, was charged under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code with having conjointly with more than five persons committed dacoity in the house of one Chutoobhooj Daya. The accused was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill,) on a review of the proceedings, reduced the sentence passed upon the accused to one of ten years' transportation.

OUR SMALL LOCAL CONTEMPORARY.—The *Indian Statesman* has formed a much more exalted idea of the capabilities of the Agricultural Department or rather of the Agricultural Department *cum* Mr. Knight's *Agricultural Gazette of India*, than most practical people. They "ought," he says, "to remove at once the great stumbling-block in the way of agricultural progress, *i. e.*, want of means of inter-communication amongst those interested in the agricultural advancement of the country." If this want were really the chief stumbling-block in the way of agricultural improvement, there might be some truth in our contemporary's estimate. Inter-communication of this kind, however, will not give the ryot capital, or energy, or science. Model farms can be useful only as means to an end. If the end is in itself unattainable, they are merely devices for wasting money and energy that might be better employed in other undertakings.—*Englishman.*

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE barque Prince Waldemar, 463 tons, Captain H. C. Edgar, arrived on the 8th instant from Calcutta (April 7th) with a cargo of 7,965 bags of rice. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. | | | | JUNE. | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | | Height. | | | Time. | | Height. | |
| H. | M. | FT. | IN. | | H. | M. | FT. | IN. |
| 1 | 55 m | 2 | 7 | | 7 | 24 m | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 14 a | 4 | 11 | Monday..... 10 | 8 | 19 a | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 50 m | 2 | 2 | Tuesday..... 11 | 8 | 2 m | 4 | 8 |
| 2 | 52 a | 4 | 5 | | 9 | 4 a | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | 33 m | 1 | 7 | Wednesday ... 12 | 8 | 42 m | 3 | 9 |
| 3 | 32 a | 3 | 10 | | 9 | 55 a | 1 | 8 |
| 3 | 30 m | 1 | 3 | Thursday ..... 13 | 9 | 20 m | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 18 a | 3 | 6 | | 10 | 53 a | 1 | 11 |
| 4 | 38 m | 1 | 3 | Friday ..... 14 | 10 | 29 m | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 8 a | 3 | 3 | | 11 | 52 a | 2 | 7 |
| 5 | 57 m | 1 | 7 | Saturday..... 15 | 11 | 45 m | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | 7 a | 3 | 5 | | ..... | | ..... | |
| 7 | 10 m | 2 | 4 | Sunday ..... 16 | 0 | 51 m | 3 | 7 |

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, 0h. 9m. P.M.

## HIGH COURT.—10TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—P. Dinshaw—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.)

491-70—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Soosa Tarra Naiquin v. Damodhur Madhowjee—S. Pandoorang and M. Moonshi—(Part heard.)

130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorajee Carsondas v. Mirza Mahomed Sallay, &c.—Judge.

373-71—Abraham—Shapoorjee Burjorjee B. v. T. G. Young—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

375-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonsey Panchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Meikle—No appearance.

415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvullabs Culliandas—No appearance.

419-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee and another v. Bace Joosab—No appearance.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rumtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibace, widow, v. Keshoram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

331-71—Mr. Hesen—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Faddla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

362-71—G. S. Judge—Abba Thars v. Memon Ibrahim Sallay—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

364-72—Leathes and Crawford—Ballajee Juggonath v. Purshotum Muncharam—C. Tyabjee.

390-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Bhagirithibee, widow, v. Vishvanath Nillajee and others—Thacker and Chalk.

396-71—Thacker and Chalk—Runchore Purshotum and others v Memon Tyab Noor and another—In person.

400-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Jamsetjee Perozsha v. Ismael Hassun and others—C. Tyabjee.

410-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Framjee Pestonjee and another v. Thomas Grieve Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

416-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ludwick Adolphus B. v. Hajee Yamal Abadeen—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

422-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsee Veljee and another v. Narayenrai Ragoonath—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

424-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bhicajee Pherozsha v. Ismai Hassun—C. Tyabjee.

430-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jamsetjee Framjee D. v. Sonabace widow—No appearance.

432-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ally Mahomed Ibrahim v. Dada Josa—C. Tyabjee.

436-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Roza, &c. v. Thacker Dhunjee Canjee—No appearance.

## THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ACCORDING to the last issue of the Directory of the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, it appears that there are 661 persons in the department drawing Rs. 30 per mensem and upwards. 44 holding the superior appointments, draw Rs. 200 and upwards per mensem, and constitute a separate list. Of these officers, 7 come from the University of Oxford, 3 from Cambridge, 4 from Dublin, 6 from Bombay, 2 from St. Andrew's, and 1 each from Canada, Gottingen, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Lampeter, and Trinity College, Dublin; 16 of these officers are not members of any University.

The remaining 617 constitute the "General Directory." Among these, there are 2 M.A.'s and 27 B.A.'s of the University of Bombay, and 29 have passed the F.E.A., and 178 the Matriculation Examination, while 369 have no University standing.

The highest pay of an M.A. (in the General Directory) is Rs. 300, and the average pay Rs. 225; the highest pay of a B.A. is Rs. 300, and the average pay Rs. 140; the highest pay of an F.E.A. is Rs. 120, and the average pay Rs. 85-3; the average salary of an undergraduate who has passed the Matriculation Examination is Rs. 69-6. The average salary of a non-university man is Rs. 51-9.

There are also 5 LL.B.'s, the highest drawing Rs. 200, and the average salary being Rs. 165; 5 L.M.'s, the highest drawing Rs. 200, and the average salary being Rs. 150; one G.G.M.C. drawing Rs. 175; and one F.C.E. drawing Rs. 200.

Classified according to length of service, 36 have served longer than 20 years, 136 between ten and twenty years, 193 between five and ten, 151 between two and five, and 101 below two years.

As to age, it would appear that the great body of the schoolmasters of the province are young men. Only 66 are above 40 years of age, 195 are between 30 and 40, while 347 are between twenty and thirty. There are however, only 9 who are less than twenty years of age.

The various castes are represented as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hindoos (Marathi-speaking) | 234 |
| Do. (Gujarati-speaking) | 179 |
| Do. (Canarese-speaking) | 33 |
| Parsees | 31 |
| Mahomedans, including Arabs and Borahs | 21 |
| Sindhis | 

## INDIAN ITEMS.

The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot has left Madras for Ootacamund, preceding H. E. the Governor and suite.

The Sutlej Bridges.—The two bridges of boats over the Sutlej at Ferozepore will not be broken up till further orders.

The New Judge for Calcutta.—The new Judge, Mr. Charles Pontifex of the High Court, Calcutta, is a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, but is not known to fame. —*Pioneer.*

The Bishop of Calcutta.—The Bishop of Calcutta is to leave on a visitation tour in Eastern Bengal on Saturday, the 29th instant, and return to Calcutta on the 5th of September.

Lusus Naturæ.—The Benares correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says—"A native woman has been twice delivered of four children each time; fancy eight children in three years!"

The Madras Marine Court of Enquiry.—The third sitting of the Court was held on Wednesday before Captain Thomas Weldon and Lieut. Henry Morland. Several witnesses more examined. The examination was continued upon Thursday.

Encroachment of the Sea at Madras.—Since the late cyclone the sea has encroached considerably upon the beach opposite the Town Police Court. The space encroached upon is about twenty or thirty feet. —*Madras Athenæum.*

A Considerable Difference.—*Indian Public Opinion*, in its notice to correspondents, informs F. DeS.—"Your conclusion is too hasty. If you look up the passage again you will find that Dean Stanley did not say he was a 'Eurasian of the Eurasians' but an 'Erastian of the Erastians.'"

The Treatment of Liakut Ali.—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* is informed that not only was Moulvie Liakut Ali during his examination in the Court of the magistrate of Allahabad furnished with a seat, but that the magistrate addressed him as *Ap*, which, in the language of the Feringhee, means your honour!

Civilization in Madras.—Is it a mark of civilization for little native boys to take to flying kites? We notice that this together with a game somewhat resembling prisoner's base is the fashionable amusement for the unwashed and unclad urchins who form such a large percentage of the prolific town of Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

Defalcations at Lucknow.—We learn that Lieutenant Gubbins, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, on taking over charge of his new office counted over the cash in the treasury, and found it short by Rs. 400. The treasurer, who was also a policeman and drew pay from both departments, has been sent up for trial.—*Pioneer.*

The E. I. R.'s Proposed Guarantee Fund.—The employés of the East Indian Railway unanimously refused to sign the document, relating to the guarantee fund, which gave the company unlimited power over its servants and their private property. The Board of Agency, finding all hands determined, have withdrawn the document and will not insist on its being signed.—*Mofussilite.*

Explosion at Khundwa.—A gunpowder accident, resulting in the death of eleven women, is reported from Khundwa. According to the Jubbulpore paper, the deceased were employed by the sub-contractors of the firm constructing the Indore line to grind powder for blasting purposes. How the accident occurred cannot be ascertained, as all the women at work at the time were killed on the spot.

British Burmah.—The report on the Revenue Administration of British Burmah for 1870-71 has at last seen the light. We learn that the amount realized by imperial taxation amounted to nearly one hundred and twenty-three lakhs and a quarter, while that of last year was only one hundred and fifteen. Ten years ago the return under this head did not amount to one hundred lakhs.—*Pioneer.*

The Eclipse in Calcutta.—The eclipse of the sun yesterday was observed throughout under most favourable circumstances, the few fleecy clouds that were in motion at the time not seriously interfering with the view. We learn from the officer in charge of the Observatory that the first contact took place at 6h. 27m. 50s., and the last at 9h. 10m. 22s., A.M. The gloom at one period of the eclipse was most marked.—*English-*

The Calcutta Palace of Justice.—We hear of numerous complaints on the subject of the new Palace of Justice. It is hot, it is dusty, it is noisy, it is inconvenient, it is everything, in short, that a court ought not to be. It is very useless, we apprehend, to object now that the building is finished. Government will certainly not make another, and the learned malcontents must make the best they can of what they have got.—*nglishman.*

Smart.—The Lahore correspondent of the *Indian Church Gazette* states that on the Queen's Birthday here hailstones fell "as large as small pebbles." We are glad to confirm this by stating that many we saw were almost as big as pieces of chalk. According to the same correspondent, thousands of sparrows were killed. The remainder seem to have taken refuge inside every room where quiet is a special object.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Calcutta High Court.—We hear that the Judges of the High Court will very shortly frame a code of rules defining the rights and privileges of the different classes of practioners, and the position and standing which they will hold in the profession in future. The judges have it in contemplation, as soon as the scheme shall have been completed, to move the imperial Legislature to pass an enactment embodying their recommendations.——*Indian Daily News.*

Death of the Commissioner of the Neilgherries.—The Madras papers report the death at Ootacamund on Thursday of Mr. J. W. Breeks, Commissioner of the Neilgherries, after a very short illness. Mr. Breeks entered the service in August 1849, and has been Commissioner of the Neilgherries since August 1868 He was Private Secretary to Sir William Denison, and the chief officer on the Neilgherries. It is believed that his death was caused by abscess of the liver.

Awkward.—The Peterhoff Levée of Wednesday was well attended, considering the smallness of a station consisting of three hundred houses. One unfortunate, overawed by the glory of the scene, staggered to the wrong side of the room and, turning his back to the Viceroy, bowed blandly to some officiating semi-demi-deputy: then, as the truth and the titter flashed across him, fled howling! Colonel Goad, the Lord Bishop, and two policemen left immediately in pursuit.—*Indian Daily News.*

Fire in Umballa.—The residence at Umballa of the late General Butler in the Native Cavalry Lines was burnt to the ground on Monday night last. Some mystery is attached to the origin of the fire, as the house was unoccupied and had been entirely shut up for some months. It is thought by some to have been the work of an incendiary; at all events it is known that the popular (native) delusion prevailed that the house contained a fabulous amount of money, plate, &c., the property of the late General.

Treatment of Dengue.—For dengue fever Dr. Charles recommends ten minims of the tincture of belladonna repeated every hour till relief is obtained or the third dose been taken; should the suffering increase again, he repeats it in the same way after an interval of a few hours. The use of it is great in relieving the pain and restlessness, which are the concomitants of this fever. For the headache he would use a sponge bag filled with ice and kept in loose contact with the head, and for the distressing irritation and other sensations a free application of a drachm of camphor in fifteen drachms of mustard oil; while the pain in the joints are best relieved by turpentine.

The Eclipse at Allahabad—A Man Killed by an Alligator.—The eclipse on Thursday was celebrated by the natives of Allahabad in the usual manner. Vast numbers in holiday trim, with wives and children, hurried down to the confluence of the two rivers and shouted with a great shout as they saw Rahu attack the sun with his voracious jaws. Among the bathers was a party of jail burkundazes. These men were close to the bank, and in shallow water hardly up to their waist, when one of them was suddenly dragged below by an alligator. He was never seen again. We only wonder that more bathers do not disappear at the Magh Mela and other festivals.—*Pioneer.*

Canals as Causes of Disease.—Dr. A. Garden, Civil Surgeon of Saharunpore, is of opinion that the Saharunpore fever has been attributed to the canal, mainly from the desire every human being has to assign some cause or other for every phenomenon. But while confessing that irrigation has not been totally inoperative in the generation of malaria, he is of opinion that the part it has so played is very slight indeed. Dr. Garden hopes for most improvement from well-carried-out sanitary measures in villages and a good system of drainage. This will somewhat strengthen Dr. Marshall's hands in maintaining his theory that the canals are not so much to blame as Mr. Court would have us think, but village sanitation if it is to be of any use will have to be made compulsory.—*Pioneer.*

Sad State of Things at Myapoor.—The epidemic of fever that has of late converted Saharunpore and Mozuffernuggur into such scenes of desolation will not soon be forgotten. Scarcely less distressing, however, is a report which comes to us from the magistrate of Hooghly. If it were not that the area over which the sickness extended is comparatively a small one, the blow to the active industry of the country would be as serious as any ever inflicted by a general famine or pestilence. The magistrate writes of Myapoor, that he found 5 per cent. of the houses deserted and in various stages of ruin, showing that all their inhabitants had died. Much more numerous were the houses, of which portions had been allowed to fall into decay, showing that portions of the families had died. Almost every one in the village had spleen.—*Pioneer.*

The Eclipse in Madras.—The *Madras Mail* says that the annular eclipse of the sun on Thursday morning was seen under the most favourable conditions in Madras, the sky being almost clear of clouds, and especially so during the period of greatest obscuration. The small bite taken by the moon out of the sun's north-east rim at 5-50 A.M. gradually increased until at 6 56, the centres of the lesser and greater luminaries coincided, and the circumference only of the sun was seen, resembling, through a smoked glass, a brilliant wedding ring in the heavens. This phase lasted a little more than three and a half minutes, and then the moon gradually retired in a south-westerly direction, and the eclipse terminated shortly after 8 o'clock. While the usual ceremony of bathing in consequence of the eclipse was going on in the sea, a native boy was struck by a wave and drowned."

The Camp of Exercise at Bangalore.—The Government of India in their letter, sanctioning the scheme for a camp of exercise at Bangalore during next cold season, have directed that the expenditure should not exceed one lakh and twenty thousand rupees. This is nearly ten thousand less than the Madras estimate. The "batta" charge is considered too high, as extra batta is only to be allowed to troops not on the spot from the date of departure from their respective stations till the date of their return. Troops already on the spot will be given it only during the time operations are going on in camp. The camp is to last three weeks, or at most a month. The Viceroy, in conclusion, points out that the great object of camps of exercise is to train troops and departments, and that all non-essential parade and display should be avoided as much as possible.

A Loss to Madras Society.—Captain F. A. Gore, 84th Regiment, who for upwards of four years acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Napier, will leave for Europe by the next P. and O. steamer. It is generally acknowledged that Captain Gore has discharged the somewhat delicate duties of his position with much tact and good temper, while his willingness and ability to assist in musical and theatrical entertainments have often been warmly acknowledged by Madras audiences. A gentleman who could do so much himself, and was always so, ready to assist others, in "not making the land dull," could hardly fail to become popular. We are not surprised therefore to hear that many of the leading members of Madras society, both ladies and gentlemen, have determined to show their appreciation of Captain Gore's services by presenting him with a substantial *souvenir*, and are collecting subscriptions for that purpose.—*Madras Mail.*

Death of a European in Madras from Sunstroke.—The Coroner held an inquest on the evening of Wednesday last, at Chintadrapettah, in the house of one Eliza Montgomery, on the body of a European named George Hobday. The deceased was the boatswain of the ship Ardbeg that was wrecked and went to pieces during the late cyclone. The deceased had been drinking rather hard for two or three days. Apothecary Boon, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, deposed that the deceased died from natural causes, to wit pulmonary apoplexy or sunstroke; and he was of opinion that excessive drinking would tend to increase the liability to sun-stroke, but it was not necessary in this case to produce it, seeing the deceased had walked to Chintadrepettah from town at noon. The deceased was the only witness the Marine Court of Enquiry could get in the case of the ship Ardbeg, and now that he is dead, they will not be able to go into the case of that vessel, unless some of the surviving crew should turn up.—*Madras Times.*

What Determination can Do.—A Buddhist priest of Soochow in China has performed the extraordinary feat of abstaining from food and sleep for seven days and nights. It appears that he wished to build a new temple, but was unable to raise the necessary funds. To make a sensation he announced in the bazaars that he would allow himself to be locked up for seven days in a wooden box, during which time he would neither sleep nor eat. On the day appointed an immense crowd had assembled, many of those present bringing with them locks and bolts of cunning designs. The priest stepped into a box, 2½ feet wide and 5½ feet high, with a grating on the lid, and the bottom so studded with nails that the prisoner could not change the position of his feet. The lid was shut upon him, and everybody who had locks assisted to make his incarceration unmistakable. And in the box the priest remained for seven days and seven nights without food or sleep. Deception was impossible, for the temple in which the feat was performed was crowded day and night by inquisitive natives. The financial result was complete success. The nails and pieces of the box were sold at great prices. The priest was allowed water to drink during his incarceration.

The late Maharaja of Bikaneer.—The death of His Highness Sirdar Singhjee, Maharaja of Bikaneer, which occurred on the 16th May and was briefly announced in last issue of our paper, has been deeply regretted by all the people residing within the limits of the Bikaneer territory. The late Maharaja was a fine specimen of these old Rajpoot chiefs who for hundreds of years have preserved their line pure and unsullied. It is well known that he was very popular, and we are assured that the sentiments of the people to him were really of love and respect. In the time of the mutiny of 1857 he gave good assistance to the British, sending supplies to our troops and marching himself at the head of his own Rajpoots when requested to co-operate against the mutineers. As a reward for his loyalty during that troublous time he received from the British Government the Jaghir of Teebee. His family have held Bikaneer for upwards of seventeen generations, even the Mogul Emperors looking on them with the greatest respect on account of the deep hold the line has on the sentiments of the people. Among all the Chiefs and Rajahs of Rajpootana, the Maharaja of Bikaneer and the Maharanee of Oodeypore alone are said to have the right of *Raj tukht.*—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Madras Revenue, 1870-71.—The *Madras Mail* says—If a country's revenue may be accepted as a true test of its material prosperity, we have good cause to be satisfied with the progress of Madras. We find that the gross revenue of the year 1870-71 was Rs.7,21,39,349, or nearly 7¼ millions sterling. This is, we believe, the largest collection ever made, and is an increase of 10 per cent. above the average revenue of the last five years, and of 22 per cent. above that of the last fifteen years. The growth of the revenue is well illustrated by the following figures:—In 1800 it was about £2,500,000; in 1810 about £4,170,000; in 1820 about £4,360,000; in 1830 about £4,370,000; in 1840 about £4,540,000; in 1850 about £4,620,000; and in 1860 about £5,740,000. The first decade, we are reminded, exhibits the result of improved administration of the State revenues as contrasted with the native rule previously existing throughout the greater part of the territory; and the figures indicate approximately the amount which was exacted from the people by their native rulers. The revenue in 1810 shows the result of the additions of territory, principally in the Ceded Districts, made in the early part of the century. From 1810 to 1850 the growth was comparatively trifling, and in the great Munro period the revenue was apparently almost stationary. It will be seen that the great rise has taken place since the mutiny of 1857, since which time the country has unquestionably been better governed. That the efforts made to remedy the disasters of that calamity have made India more prosperous, there cannot be a doubt, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to whether the people are more contented now than under the Company's *regime.*"

"C-c-can that p-p-pup-parret t-t-talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Ven he don't talk so gooter as you, I schop, by tam, his head off."

The Dutch Expedition in Java.—Information has reached Penang that the Dutch expedition against the natives of Datu Kichil in Java has been successful. After three days' fighting the natives fled, the Dutch having lost one officer and two privates killed, and seven privates wounded. What the loss of the natives was has not been ascertained.

A Curious Mistake.—When the new Governor of Hongkong arrived to assume office, he was, of course, obliged to take the usual oaths of office. Several days afterwards it was discovered that the wrong form of oath had been administered, and His Honor had to be sworn over again. Will his acts as Governor in the meantime be legal?

## THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

(*From Leech, Harrison and Forwood's Circular.*)

LIVERPOOL, May 4.

The visible Supply of Cotton as compared with the past two years is as follows:—

| | 1872. | | 1871. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock at European Ports | 1,482,000 | ... | 1,278,000 | 741,000 |
| American Ports | 928,000 | ... | 461,000 | 354,000 |
| At Sea—American | 346,000 | ... | 554,000 | 393,000 |
| Brazil | 112,000 | ... | 92,000 | 65,000 |
| East Indian, &c. | 699,000 | ... | 349,000 | 293,000 |
| On board Ship at Bombay | 55,000 | ... | 110,000 | 147,000 |
| Totals | 2,872,000 | | 2,844,000 | 1,993,000 |

The Stocks of long-stapled Cottons here are as follows:—

| | 1872. | | 1871. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock—American | 342,750 | ... | 607,300 | 334,890 |
| Egyptian | 97,080 | ... | 94,700 | 49,690 |
| Brazil | 148,980 | ... | 122,000 | 100,050 |
| At Sea—American | 171,00 | ... | 230,003 | 180,000 |
| Totals | 760,310 | | 1,054,500 | 664,630 |

Estimated Stock of Cotton in Europe on 3rd May:—

| | 1872. Bales. | 1871. Bales. | 1870. Bales. | 1869. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 844,000 | 904,300 | 540,000 | 361,750 |
| London | 211,100 | 91,550 | 32,500 | 74,300 |
| Glasgow | — | 500 | 400 | 300 |
| Havre | 178,300 | 34,000 | 81,500 | 37,800 |
| Marseilles | 15,400 | 15,600 | 12,800 | 11,450 |
| Bremen | 18,700 | 91,900 | 19,100 | 7,250 |
| Barcelona | 69,700 | 55,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 |
| Rest of Continent* | 145,000 | 35,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Total | 1,482,200 | 1,277,750 | 741,900 | 537,850 |

* Irrespective of Sweden and Russia, from which countries it is difficult to obtain regular and correct information.

Supply.—America: The total receipts at the ports to day are 2,572,000 bales against 3,622,000 bales last year, showing a decrease of 1,050,000 bales. The receipts of the past week have been 21,000 bales against 54,000 bales last year. The crop appears to be fast drawing to a close and is not likely to exceed, if it even reaches, 3,000,000 bales.

The reports respecting the new crop are so far not favourable, sowing having been retarded from two to three weeks by wet unpropitious weather. The area of land planted under cotton cultivation exceeds that of last year probably by 10 to 15 per cent., and the quantity of fertilizers used has also been considerably increased—these are favourable features, but the yield of the crop is completely a weather question, and no estimate at the present moment can possess any value. The general impression however is, that with an average season, a crop of 3,750,000 bales may be secured.

India: The receipts of cotton at Bombay show a large falling off during the past few weeks, the quality of the arrivals is also very inferior. The movements of cotton in Bombay up to the 25th ultimo were as follows:—

| | 1872. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts for week | 35,000 | 53,000 |
| Clearances, Great Britain | 16,003 | 28,000 |
| " Continent | 6,000 | 17,000 |
| Total Clearances to Great Britain this year | 377,000 | 246,000 |
| " to Continent " | 165,000 | 135,000 |
| Fair New Dhollerah | 83/4d. per lb. cost and freight. | |

Future.—We have had for nearly three months, an unusually steady market, the fluctuation in American cotton not exceeding ¼d. per lb. A dead level course such at this has disappointed holders, who, seeing the strong prospective statistical position of the staple, have been anticipating a continued enhancement in value. Such an advance might already have taken place, had there not cropped up the Alabama difficulty, and more recently the increase in the value of money. Thus, while the statistical position of cotton has been gaining strength favourable to holder's views, owing to our prospective supplies drawing into a narrower compass, the surroundings of the market have neutralised its influence upon prices. Nor must we overlook the effect produced upon the market by the hurried manner in which the Indian and American crops have been shipped, causing an accumulation of stock here at a much earlier period of the season than usual.

From the importers' stand-point, the present position of cotton, statistically, is undoubtedly very strong. The large falling off in the receipts at Bombay during the past few weeks is a new and important feature, leading to the inference, that, notwithstanding the heavy shipments from Bombay up to date, our supply of Surat for the season will fall short of last year's. The course of the American receipts also leaves no doubt as to the exhaustion of this crop, and renders it very doubtful if even 3,000,000 bales be reached.

The Manchester market during the past four weeks has been tolerably active. Sufficient orders have been taken to prevent any resort to short time for the next five or six weeks.

Should nothing occur to change this condition of things during the next week of two, we shall, as soon as our late heavy import is arranged for, probably see some improvement in prices; and, should the next American crop accounts not improve, we may see a decided advance, for the market will be affected more by the advices of the new crop than is generally supposed. Favourable crop accounts will bring about short rises, unless the latter are accompanied by a heavy advance in values here. Buyers of cotton fabrics are more interested in the probable value of cotton in the autumn than in its intermediate value; and, therefore, they will continue to be guided in their operations by the advices of the growing crop, and they will not fail to appreciate the very critical position of our supplies, in the event of the forthcoming crop not considerably exceeding the one just marketed; and this will make them fully alive to the necessity of securing large stocks, should the American reports give rise to apprehension of such a result. We shall, therefore, find throughout the summer that this and the Manchester market will be more quickly acted upon by unfavourable advices of the American crop than by those of a promising character.

The next five months will be an anxious time for all engaged in the cotton trade. We shall see the surplus left from the large crops of last year, and all our supplies from the growth of the past season, gradually being worked up, and we shall approach the next season with the knowledge that we have no stocks to fall back upon in the event of the American crop being again cut short; thus, while on the one hand there is a probability of an advance in prices, on the other we are not warranted in looking for any serious decline until the American crop is past danger. The receipts at the ports out of the present crop will gradually lose their influence, and the advices from America as to the new growth will exercise a proportionally increasing power upon the market. The interest of all engaged in the trade lies so much in the direction of having an ample supply of the raw material, that we trust the American crop may recover from the effects of the present late and unfavourable season for planting.

## INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under Sec. 10 of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P.:—

"Improvements in furnace grates" by Gabriel de Ulloa, Mining Engineer, and Alejandro Gonjet, Mechanical Engineer, both of Madrid, in the Kingdom of Spain.

"Improvements in beads, or loops of iron hoops or bands for lashing bales:" by W. Rodger.

## "THE USUAL THING."

A FACT.

When seeking a job in "place,"
A friend of mine directed me
To state the nature of my case
To a certain R. E. in the D. W. P.
He heard me kindly, said, "I'll try
My influence, but did you bring—— ?"
"What does your honour mean?" said I.
"I mean," said he—"*the usual thing.*"

I said "indeed I quite forgot"
And to my friend again I went
And asked him could he tell me what
The Hon'ble R. E. meant.
He very gravely shook his head,
As if to say "you may go sing
For any job, I greatly dread
Unless you do 'the usual thing.'"

I met another gent next week,
One who a pretty job enjoyed;
To him at once I went to speak
About the measures he employed.
I asked him from what secret source
Did his success distinctly spring;
He said he got the job of course
Because he did "the usual thing."

"And every other gent," said he,
"In every job here round about,
Has done so too, or, credit me,
Their services were done without;
You must prepare to do the same
Or to the wind all chances fling:
You will not, cannot, win the game
Unless you do '*the usual thing.*'"

—*Pioneer.*

If your neighbour's hens are troublesome and steal across the way, don't let your angry passions rise, fix a place for 'em to lay!

German Universities.—The late war has given prominence to the educational condition of Germany. The last *Westminster* gives some information as to her Universities. Every State has at least one, while many have more, there being about thirty Universities in the country altogether. A mere enumeration of the number, not of students, but of *professors* and *lecturers* alone, at each of these institutions, takes away one's breath. Thus Berlin University has 150; Leipsic, 97; Gottingen, 88; Breslau, 80; Bonn, 70; Halle, 60; Konigsberg, 53; and so on down to the smallest State. If, again, we take the average number of students attending each University, we find that it exceeds 900, giving the enormous total of 27,000.

## A POETIC INVITATION.

Where our Ramgunga flows
Forth from the mountains,
Not yet forgetting
Her far away fountsins,—
Come in the month of March,
Old friends! and see
How fine our Rohilcund
Forests can be!
See the Dhak's scarlet blaze,
The Sissoo's young green:
Royaller livery
Never was seen.
O sleepy Sal forest!
Still in thy autumn!
The young trees forget all that
Thou would'st have taught them.
There go the spotted hinds
Up from the water:
There go the branching horns
Statelily after.
High float the vultures
In blue air, up yonder;
Do they know what the tiger has
Murdered, I wonder!
And above all, the dark hills
That tell not their woes:
And I promise you may be
A peep at the snows.
So come in the month of March,
Old friends! and see
How fine our Rohilcund
Forests can be!

—*Pioneer.* J. W.

## THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The new posts on the Tank Frontier having been completed, it may not be uninteresting to trace their history and the reasons which led to their construction.

The system of locating posts in Sind differed considerably from that which obtained in the Punjab: in the former province the posts were placed a long distance from the hills with a wide stretch of desert between; those in the Punjab were much nearer the hills. The advantage of the former lay in the fact of raiders having to traverse the desert, and thus give cavalry in pursuit a chance of coming up. The Sind officers on the other hand contended that this duty was a harassing one, and that the Punjab had the advantage in being far enough back to intercept raiders. Opinion differed considerably on these points, but at length it was found that the posts in the Tank Valley failed to possess either advantage; they were not near enough to the hills to intercept raiders, and not far enough to give cavalry a chance of collecting in time. Cattle lifters who had got past the line of posts in the dark generally succeeded in eluding pursuit.

The matter was discussed a good deal; and several officers of experience visited the ground. At length it was decided to advance the line and three new posts were sanctioned: one to be located at Kot Kirgi, five miles west of the Tank Zam or main pass leading into the Waziri hills, another at the mouth of the Zam to act as a support, and the third at Girni, commanding the great and little Girni passes, and also being a support to Kot Kirgi.

Early in 1870 a well was commenced on the plain in front of the Girni passes, but after digging a considerable distance water was not found, so that site had to be abandoned. The Kot Kirgi post was then pushed on; it was finished in May 1870, and was garrisoned by regular troops. Last cold season a suitable site was selected for the Girni post close to the hills near a perennial stream of water; this having been constructed the third post at the entrance of the Zam was built.

The defence of the Tank Valley on that side may now be looked upon as complete. The Kot Kirgi post entirely commands the Zam and smaller passes leading into it. The Zam post and that at Girni act as supports, the latter also commanding the passes leading from the Girni Valley. The old posts at Tank of Jutta and Goomul form a reserve line, and all that is now necessary is for the posts towards the north to be advanced in order to have the line complete. Some officers are still of opinion that Kot Kirgi is too far advanced, but experience has proved this view to be erroneous. Before the other two posts were built Kirgi was entirely unsupported, yet the Waziris for a whole season did not dare to attack it; they will hardly do so now that the communications have been made complete.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

## COMMANDER MARKHAM AND THE MURDERERS OF BISHOP PATTESON.

The letters of Commander Markham, of Her Majesty's ship Rosario, leave in doubt some points connected with his recent operations in the South Seas; but they are very interesting. It was this gallant officer who visited the islanders of the Nukapu after the murder of Bishop Patteson, and destroyed their village. He denies, however, that he went with any intention to avenge the Bishop's death. He declares that he did his best repeatedly to enter into friendly communications with them; but that after the British flag had been twice fired upon, and some of his men wounded, he was compelled to land a force, and show that such acts were not to perpetrated with impunity. After shelling the hostile party, he neared the shore, and asked for the two Chiefs who had landed with Bishop Patteson when he was murdered, and was answered by a discharge of arrows. He then went ashore and destroyed the village. Commander Markham thinks that the natives were under the impression that he had come to avenge the Bishop's death; and nothing seems more likely. For all that appears, they may think so still. They killed Patteson on account of wrongs they had suffered from the white man; it was natural that they should think Commander Markham had come on an errand of retribution. In November, two months before his visit to Nukapu, Commander Markham was at Montagu Island, to settle accounts with the natives for the murder of the crew of the schooner Fanny, four months before. There his proclaimed object was punishment; but what steps, if any, were taken to make sure that they who were punished were the guilty parties, we are not told. Even in civilized Europe, however, as we saw in the Franco-Prussian war, the principle of a common responsibility is acted on, in default of information that would bring home guilt to individuals. Commander Markham expresses himself in strong and indignant language respecting the "labour traffic" which attracts so many white men to the islands, and says "it is nothing but downright slavery." He received much friendly assistance from the Rev. Mr. Milne, a missionary, said to be resident in the island, who acted as his guide, who was strongly in favour of the punishment inflicted, and who, after the village had been destroyed, was candid enough to express the opinion that "if a few shot, and shell were thrown in from the Rosario, when she was passing the island, it would have a salutary effect upon the natives." We shall probably hear more of this remarkable apostle.—*Daily News.*

## A NOTEWORTHY CHANGE IN M. GAMBETTA.

M. Gambetta is decidedly "in training." He is evidently persuaded that the part he played as Military Dictator at Bordeaux, during the agony of the National Defence, has imposed upon him exceptional responsibilities. His measured and careful utterances on all occasions, his studied appearances on the public stage, his reticence in the Assembly, and his determined self-control, are probably very irritating to his political rivals and adversaries, who have been accustomed to treat him as a "Rabagas." Evidently, he is dressing for a principal part in a much more serious and classical performance. His language is as reserved and moderate as that of General Chanzy; he pays compliments to M. Thiers; he is patient and discreet enough to drive the Royalists to despair; he disarms the ridicule and invective of assailants by an austerity devoid of charlantanism and an imperturbable urbanity. His reply to a deputation of Alsatians last Thursday is as statesmanlike in tone and substance as anything that has fallen from the lips of the President of the Republic, and is characterised by a severity of self-restraint, a dignity of bearing, a manly emotion, and good sense which show that "the braggart and the declaimer," as his enemies describe him, is—albeit, like the Bonapartes, an Italian by decent—a better and wiser Frenchman than some of his noisy and jealous critics of the Boulevards. He knows how to "bide his time" and he advises his Alsatian friends to do the same. He recommends to his country a spirit of union, concord, resignation, and self-sacrifice; he deprecates dynastic quarrels and chimerical disputes. And he seems tolerably exempt from illusions on the subject of "Europe." For when he feels assured that Europe desires the restoration of the moral and scientific greatness of France, admires her financial probity, and is by no means jealous of her military efficiency, he only does Europe justice. When France has learned to possess herself in peace without menacing her neighbours or provoking retaliation by aggression, her present sufferings will be more than sufficiently avenged by the moral grandeur she will have attained, and her example will efface from the law of nations the barbarous and Gothic maxim "that force makes right."—*Daily News.*

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